



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

PREMIUMS ON TROTTER HORSES.

Our agricultural associations have, for a few years past, offered and awarded premiums on the best trotting horses. As far as the encouragement of breeding good roadsters is concerned, this is right and commendable. Experience, however, begins to show that the good intention and design of the premiums are becoming perverted, and the business of it is becoming degenerated into mere horse-racing and gambling. The minds of many of our best farmers and citizens are troubled in consequence, and the question is often asked: Are these premiums obtaining the end proposed, or are they becoming the means of introducing immorality into our agricultural societies, and sinking our cattle show down to a mere horse race?

The question is one of serious import, and should be fairly met. We should be pleased to hear from correspondents on this subject. The matter should be so regulated as to do good and not evil. We like the remarks of the editor of the Boston Cultivator on this question, which we copy below.

The bestowment of premiums for the quality of mere speed in horses, seems all at once to have attracted the general attention of the press in some sections of the country. The cause of this sudden awakening is not so obvious. Certainly it is not a very new thing. There has been no development of any principle or tendency, that was not manifested some time ago. It is more than a year since we took occasion to speak of it in plain and earnest terms. Nothing has occurred to change the views we have heretofore expressed; but in the excitement which now prevails, we see indications of extreme doctrines that require some notice.

Several of the public papers, in speaking of the late show of horses by the "Boston Agricultural Association," have strenuously denounced the plan there adopted of making trials of speed the basis of merit in the awards. Whatever may be the objections to this system, it might be asked, why this Association should be made the scape-goat to bear all the sins which have thus originated? Did they do more than to follow the example of the United States Agricultural Society? In the programme for the show of that Society held at Boston in 1855, no less than \$1750 were offered in premiums on horses for speed only, the test being a trial at trotting on the track. It is true, that in some of the classes there was a nominal proviso that the horses should not have previously "trotted for money," and that the drivers had not "driven for money," but other classes were "free for all trotting horses and all drivers."

We pointed out, at the time, what we deemed to be serious objections to this course. We objected to it both on account of its placing the value of a horse on the wrong basis, and the encouragement it gave to gambling. But, still viewing the subject in this light, we cannot agree to some of the positions assumed by our contemporaries. The wants of the community demand different classes of horses, and it is the legitimate business of the farmer to supply this demand. In the class of light-carriage horses, or roadsters, we desire as much speed as is consistent with the power of endurance necessary to give that animal a due intrinsic value. Still, even in this case, speed is but one thing among several required to make a good horse, and if it were made the sole criterion of value, would cause the degeneracy of the race.

But it is said—"Farmers do not require fast horses." Admitting they do not, is it any argument that no one else requires them, or that some farmers should not breed and rear them? Articles have appeared in the papers abounding with incoherent declamation against "fast horses." Such expressions are mere cant. Will the writers inform the public what a fast horse is? Will they tell us the degree of speed at which a horse may travel without subjecting his own disagree? We have before us an article, which though written too much in the style to which we have alluded, contains perhaps accidentally some points deserving attention. Describing a trot which lately took place between two noted horses, the writer says of one—"His back would scarcely have jarred off a feather, though his legs moved like the balance-wheel of a chronometer." Can any one say that such precision of movement is of no consequence in a horse? And shall we refuse to encourage the propagation of horses possessing this remarkable characteristic combined with various good qualities, merely because the animals may sometimes be used for an improper purpose?

It is the duty of agricultural societies to give proper encouragement to all useful classes of horses, and there is no reason why this may not be done without doing injury to the morals of the community. We may remark, however, that it is not absolutely expedient that all agricultural societies should give their attention to this subject. There are sections where the breeding of horses cannot be made profitable. It is the special business of societies to foster those branches of husbandry which can be most successfully carried on in their respective districts. Horse-breeding is, and will continue to be a most important interest in some parts of the country. Where premiums are offered in relation to it, a proper classification is of the first moment. On this point the management of societies has generally been very defective, and the premiums have consequently done little good. Many will recollect, for instance, that at the Horse Show at Springfield, Mass., in 1853, no discrimination, except to establish a class of ponies, was at first made—everything else of the horse species being included under one general head. Afterwards, a class was made for thorough-breds, but still the incon-

gruous spectacle was presented of draft-horses of nearly a ton weight, competing against roadsters of less than half their size.

We had designed to offer some suggestions in regard to the classification of horses, but this design is superseded by the reception of the following communication, in the sentiments of which we fully concur:

Messrs. Editors:—The perusal of the award of premiums, at the late Horse Exhibition in this city, has induced me to offer a few remarks on the classification of horses as usually adopted at the Agricultural Shows of this country.

There appears to be, according to the prevailing system, but two classes of breeding horses, in one or the other of which, all animals must be entered; viz: "Thorough-breds"—i. e. horses with a pedigree traceable to the English Stud-Book—and "Horses of all work." Consequently, any person entering a horse must place him under the head of "all work."

Now this "all work" covers a great deal too much ground, as it is impossible to find in perfection all the requisite qualifications for the various uses of the horse, combined in any one animal. In short, we cannot expect to find the perfection of the draft-horse and the race-horse in the same individual. Neither would a person of any experience in breeding, expect a stallion or mare of superior excellence for producing horses for heavy draft, to excel in speed, and vice versa. The attainment of the one quality, necessarily involves the sacrifice, to some extent, of the other. Yet these animals are obliged to contend together.

This class should be divided as follows: 1st. Roadster Stallions and Mares. Under this head, those horses should be entered, in whom the qualities of speed and endurance are prominent, and to whom we should look for producing those animals most in demand for the road, light carriage, saddle and pleasure riding.

2d. Stallions and Mares for Agricultural purposes. The qualities to be sought for in the animals entered in this class, should be such as would be desired by the farmer for the plough, the market-wagon, &c. In short, horses of medium speed, size and strength. Animals of this description would be suitable for the Omnibus, Horse Railroad, Express Wagon, and similar purposes.

Lastly, Stallions and Mares for heavy Draft. These animals should be judged of as to their capability for producing horses fit for the drays and heavy wagons, and teams about the cities. These classes would comprise all that would be necessary, and at the same time render the duties of the Committees more simple, and more satisfactory to competitors.

I hope that before another season, the attention of those having the matter in charge, may be drawn to the subject, and that premiums will be offered in a manner better calculated to improve our breed of horses.

A NEW AND VALUABLE STRAWBERRY.

The Editor of the Soil of the South, of Columbus, Georgia, who for several years has turned his attention to the cultivation of the strawberry has succeeded in originating a new and valuable variety, which has received the name of Peabody's new seedling. He has very politely sent us a beautiful colored engraving of it, which may be seen at our office by all who feel interested in such matters.

Mr. Peabody describes it as the largest size, measuring six or seven inches in circumference; it is of beautiful form attached to the calyx by a polished coral like neck, without seeds, rich deep crimson color, fruit borne on tall foot stalks of the most exquisite fine flavor, flesh firm melting and juicy, and bears transportation well.

Mr. Peabody deserves liberal remuneration for his labors in this branch of Horticulture, and he has issued the following proposal, which we have no doubt will be readily accepted by those desirous of cultivating this valuable new variety.

He says—"I propose to get one thousand subscriptions at \$5 per dozen plants. Subscribers, on forwarding their names and Post Office address, with the number of dozen desired, will receive, by return mail, a beautiful colored plate of the vine and fruit; and as soon as the subscriptions are made up, I will notify each subscriber when the money may be mailed to me, and I will put the plants up in moss, envelop them in oil silk, and forward them by mail. By this method, they can be sent to any part of the Union with safety and dispatch. From one dozen plants, one thousand may be produced the first year. Packages of one dozen will go through the mail as certainly as a letter."

Those in this vicinity who wish to avail themselves of his offer, can satisfy themselves further in regard to the external appearance of the plant and fruit, by calling and examining the engraving above mentioned.

ROTATION OR SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

The subject of rotation of crops has been discussed ever since the days of the earliest cultivators. The wisdom of doing it has never been disputed, for it is founded upon the natural laws. The principal difficulty has ever been to ascertain what system is best adapted to the soil, climate and markets where you operate. In this there must, of course, be variation of practice and variety of opinion. Each one, on experiment, generally comes to some conclusion which will best suit his soil and situation.

A gentleman from Ontario county, N. Y., while in conversation the other day, on this subject, observed to us that he had found the following a good rotation, and one that was much followed in his section. First, manure the land highly, and plant Indian corn; next year, sow to barley; after harvesting this crop, plough the stubble under and sow winter wheat with clover seed, either with the wheat or in the spring. You take off your crop of wheat next year, and a crop of clover the year succeeding that. Then turn the clover roots, &c., under, and go through the same course as before.

A SLIPSHOD EXPERIMENT.

Farmers sometimes try experiments without much system or regularity, and without much anxiety or feeling whether they result in success or failure. Such experiments may be called slipshod experiments. Such an one we tried during this past season. We had a piece of ground containing perhaps a sixth part of an acre, of clayey loam, which was pretty well manured last year. A part of it produced last year a fine crop of corn, and a part Indian corn. It was ploughed up last spring, without manure being applied, and suffered to lie fallow until the middle of July, then ploughed again, harrowed, and buckwheat sowed on. It was sowed rather too thick, but came up well.

After it had grown to be say three inches high, sometime in the first days of August, we concluded to sow on some English turnip seed. We knew that the buckwheat would do to cut about the middle of September, and after that we supposed the turnips would have a chance to grow, and perhaps make quite a crop. On looking over our store of seeds, we found a lot of turnip seed several years old, and to appearance none of the best. We took this to the field, and fearing it would not all come up, we sowed it on pretty liberally. The rains, of which we had abundance, covered the seeds, and in a week we saw that instead of only a few seeds coming up, almost every one had started, and the young turnips formed quite a carpet in and among the buckwheat. The buckwheat continued to grow as well if the turnips had not been there. It was mown about the middle of September, and put into the usual shape for curing. But the more we tried to cure it the more the rains wouldn't let it be cured, and after laboring day after day, to get it into condition to be carried into the barn, we gave it up, and told the hens to go and thrash it, and take the seed for their labor. This they did faithfully, and it kept quite a large flock of Pooters, Shanghaes, Xanxes and mongrels, in the best of feed for several weeks. The turnips tried to grow, but they were so thick that but few of them grew larger than pigeons' eggs.

The question then arose, what shall be done with them? Three sheep were allowed to run upon them a short time. They ate the largest of them; after which, a flock of twelve geese were allowed to take them in the course of their foraging about. These soon found out that they were good goose food, and began to nibble them with a hearty good will. They kept up the feeding through all the freezing and thawing of this fall, and have now pretty thoroughly harvested them. The hens waxed fat on the buckwheat, and the geese upon the turnips; and, on the whole, the ground has been pretty productive in goose-flesh and chicken fixings—and this is the result of our slipshod experiment.

For the Maine Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—Last spring I noticed a communication in your paper in regard to the Golden Field Beet, by one called Cattle Beet. I imported some of the seed for the purpose of cultivating them, to see if they came up to the recommendation of English writers. The crop was double that of carrots, the labor in taking care of them not one half, and my opinion is they are worth more per bushel for milk cows. If any of the farmers will take the pains to set some of the beets out for seed I will furnish them with beets by calling at my place, which is one half mile from Portland. I shall import some more of the seed for my own use.

There has been considerable said in the papers out of the State in favor of raising the Chinese sugar cane for fodder. I have been wanting to hear some of the results where it has been planted in this State, but as I have heard none I will give mine. Gov. Hamlin sent me two packages of the seed from Washington. I planted it upon rich garden, raised sticks, (that would make good bean poles), not much fodder for the amount of stalks, which stalks the cattle would eat if hungry enough to browse. There was no sign of flowering for seed upon mine, therefore I came to the conclusion that it was too far north for it to arrive at maturity.

S. P. MATHERY.

Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 21, 1856.

NOTE. We thank our correspondent for his kind offers to farmers, in regard to the cattle beet, and also for the statement in regard to his experience with the Sorghum, or Chinese Sugar cane. This cane came so far to maturity last season, in the vicinity of Boston, as to yield an excellent syrup or molasses. The season in Maine during the latter part of summer, was wet and foggy, and hence unpropitious for it. We would recommend further trial of it in our State. If it will grow sufficiently to blossom with us, and begin to form its seed, the stalk will then contain as much syrup as at any time of its growth, and that appears to be its chief value. If it should become established, in other States, as a molasses crop, we can easily obtain seed from those who do ripen, for our annual use.

OIL FOR THE LIGHT HOUSES.

We mentioned yesterday that the contract for 95,000 gallons of Sperm Oil for the supply of the Light House Service for the coming year had been awarded to contractors in this city. From the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Times, we learn that "among the bids received was one from the Breckinridge Coal Company of Kentucky, proposing to supply oil made from their coal. This was something quite unexpected; and as the bid for this novel article was a low one, the Board found themselves in some degree of a quandary. The Government, however, had laid before it such apparently indisputable evidence of the superior illuminating quality of this oil, its inaptness to gum, and its power to resist a lower temperature than the winter strained sperm oil, that it has ordered a scientific test to be made. If the result proves satisfactory, the Breckinridge Co. will get the contract next year, at a price far below the lowest bid for the necessary quality of fish-oil."

(New Bedford Mercury.)

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTH WAYNE INDEPENDENT CATTLE SHOW.

The towns of Fayette, East Livermore, Wayne and Winthrop, volunteered to exhibit their cattle, at North Wayne, Oct. 15th, and a better display old Kennedys, and, I was about to say, the world, never saw. The Knights of the Good were in their glory. All present agreed in according to them great merit. On entering the field, the eye was greeted with a view of from three to four hundred pairs of bovine specimens, embracing the "lunkers" and monsters of the land, with the tender buds just merging into oxford. In beholding such extended lines of noble oxen, one would naturally suppose in lieu of those little towns (yet invisible in zoology,) of Fayette, E. Livermore and Wayne, the whole County had congregated to make such a grand display. Bulls, and cows with their "bossies," stallions, and mares with their "bossies," together with the lesser animals of the farm-yard, dotted the margin of the plain almost as numerous as did the frogs the land of Egypt. Everything was done systematically, and in order, good nature and sobriety prevailed, and, in short, it was a rich treat—only to be enjoyed by those who respect the hard-fisted farmer, and have an interest in his welfare.

How much better is it for man to witness such an exhibition, than to be spending his time at those political mass meetings which have so recently been held throughout the land, and listening to those wily politicians—

"Who wire in and wire out,
And keep the people still in doubt,
Whether, when they make a track,
They're going South or coming back."

Much credit is due to the managers, Messrs. True, Sears, and Jones, for their time and labor, and to many others, who contributed money and materials in making and completing the arrangements for so good a Show—opened to all, without money and without price.

The accompanying reports are transmitted to you for publication in the Farmer.

Town Teams. Fayette, 1st prem., \$20 00; East Livermore, 2d prem., 10 00; Wayne, 2d prem., 10 00. The town of Winthrop presented several fine pairs.

A. LANE.

THREE AND FOUR YEARS OLD. Fayette, 19 pairs, average girth, 6 ft. 5 in., to which is recommended a premium of 20 00; Wayne, 19 pairs, average girth, 6 ft. 4 in., to which is awarded a copy of the Revised Statutes of Maine.

Three years old—East Livermore, 1st prem., 1-2 dozen North Wayne sashes; Wayne, 2d prem., Vol. 24, Maine Farmer; Fayette, 3d prem., copy of Report of Secretary of the Interior, U. S. J. FULLER.

WORKING OXEN AND DRAWING MATCH. O. Wilbur, E. Livermore, girth 7 ft. 5 in., 1st prem., 25 00; J. E. Livermore, girth 7 ft. 6 in., 2d prem., 20 00; T. Record, E. Livermore, girth 7 ft. 6 in., 3d prem., 15 00; D. Finn, Wayne, girth 7 ft. 8 in., 4th prem., 10 00; F. White, Readfield, girth 6 ft. 5 in., 5th prem., 5 00.

Four years old—D. B. Palmer, Readfield, girth 6 ft. 4 in., 1st prem., 10 00; J. Gordon, girth 6 ft. 2 in., 2d prem., 5 00; H. Atkinson, Winthrop, 3d prem., 3 00.

YEARLINGS AND TWO YEARS OLD. Wayne, two years old, 1st prem., and sow; Fayette, 2d prem., Ruggles & Mason's seed plot; East Livermore, 3d prem., 3 00.

Fayette—yearlings, 1st prem., Vol. each of the Farmer and Kennedys Journal; East Livermore, 2d prem., 10 00; J. H. Underwood, best yearling steer, 10 00; J. H. Underwood, best yearling cow, 10 00; S. Crane, best pair steer calves, Yearling's corn sheller.

BULLS & BULL CALVES. J. Wadsworth, two years old bull, 1st prem., and Dip.; A. Fisk, Fayette, 2d prem., 1-2 dozen hoes, and recommend him to the attention of farmers.

R. W. Wing, Fayette, bull calf, graft, Patent Office Reports.

Cows, HEIFERS, and HEIFER CALVES. J. Wadsworth, East Livermore, Durham cow, 1st and 2d prem., 2 Vols. Maine Farmer.

John Dunham, East Livermore, on grade cows, 1st prem., Vol. Maine Farmer; R. M. Wing, Fayette, 2d prem., \$15 00.

Three years old, J. Dunham, E. Livermore, 1st prem., 10 00; E. Page, E. Livermore, 2d prem., 5 00; T. Record, E. Livermore, 2d prem., 1-4 dozen sashes.

Yearlings, P. S. Manter, Wayne, 1st prem., Dip.; J. Record, 3d prem., 5 00. S. N. WATSON.

SOUNDINGS FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The following account, addressed to the editor of the Illustrated London News, will be read with interest:—"Not a single rock has been met with, not a particle of gravel or sand has been brought up, but it appears as if nature had provided a bed 'soft as a snow bank,' to Roberts' own words, for the express purpose of receiving a telegraphic cable. Lieut. Barryman says that he is satisfied that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or fifteen feet deep in this soft material, and he doubts not that the cable will likewise sink and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms, (about two and a third miles), but perhaps the most remarkable, and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion expressed by Lieut. Maury as to the existence of a great level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by anything on the surface of the earth; and which he proposes to name 'The Telegraph Plateau.' For more than thirteen hundred miles the bottom of the Atlantic, in the direct line of our track, is found to present an almost unbroken level plain. Nature has thus placed no obstacle in the way of this great undertaking which may not, by cautious perseverance, be overcome; nay, rather if we except the enormous length of the cable which will be required it would seem that the line to be followed by the Atlantic cable presents absolutely fewer engineering difficulties than the shorter route (though more complex from the nature of the bottom) on which the Mediterranean cable must be laid."

THE FALLEN LEAVES in a garden, should, when at all convenient, be placed about or dug in about the bushes and vines which produce them. It should be remembered that grape vines, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c., should have a good application of leaves, manure, or garden foliage of some kind, to preserve them against the frosts of winter. This will also act as an excellent manure.

DANCE OF THE AUTUMNAL LEAVES.

Borne by the restless wind along,
Where the sorrowful woodland groves,
Hither and thither a faint throng,
Merrily dance the autumn leaves.

Upward they mount to the murky sky,
Downward they plunge to the earth below;
Now in a giddy whirl they fly,
Now in a madcap chase they go.

Thinking gaily, their feet advance
Over the graves in thoughtless glee;
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis a dirge's melody.

Onward merrily still they go,
Through the wood and over the wave,
Till they find in the wintry snow,
Hark! 'tis a dirge's melody.

Chilly and dark, their lonely grave,
Borne by the tempest's power along,
While kind Heaven in pity grieves,
Giddily pass the human throng.

Thoughtlessly as the autumn leaves,
Upward they mount in fancies high,
Downward they plunge in pleasures low;
Now in the passion's whirl they fly,
Now in ambition's chase they go.

Merrily still their feet advance
Over the graves in thoughtless glee;
And the music to which they dance,
Hark! 'tis a dirge's melody.

Onward! giddily on they go,
Over the earth and over the wave,
Till they find in the depth below,
Chilly and dark, their lonely grave.

MAINE STATE AG. SOCIETY.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION III.

Class I.—Drawing Match.

ON OXEN.

W. S. Grant, Farmington, 1st prem., 6 00
Moses Adams, Portland, 2d do., 5 00
G. G. Shores, Waterville, 3d do., 4 00
Samuel Warren, Scarborough, 4th do., 3 00

Report on the drawing of horses not received.

DIVISION IV.

Class VI.—Miscellaneous and Incidental.

Hunt & Jewett, Portland, marble work, 5 00
Wich & Co., Augusta, best specimen paints made in Maine, Dip. and 2 00

C. Edwards & Co., Portland, best piano forte made in Maine, Dip. and 2 00

J. Chickering, Boston, piano forte, Dip.
J. D. & H. Cheney, Portland, best melodeon, Dip. and 5 00

W. Hastings, same, Dip. and 5 00
N. Freeman, Lewiston, same, Dip. and 3 00

F. S. Stoneham, Portland, oil painting, 5 00
George E. Lucecomb, Portland, specimen grain-ing, Dip. and 2 00

R. L. Robinson, Portland, raspberry jam, 5 00
Same, blackberry do., 5 00
Same, currant jelly, 5 00

Sylvester Davis, Claremont, N. H., best model beehive, Dip. and 2 00

H. Eddy, N. Bridgewater, Mass., do., Dip. and 1 00
W. N. Shaw, Brownfield, washing machine, 1 00
C. W. King, Portland, crayon drawing, 2 00

Mrs. D. C. Clark, Portland, do., 1 00
Mrs. J. D. Seavey, Portland, coral picture frame, 1 00

Mrs. George Winslow, Westbrook, shell work, 1 00
Mrs. H. Lang, Portland, do., 1 00
Mrs. C. E. Beckett, Portland, do., 50

Mrs. A. Hall, Falmouth, do., pyramidal, 50
Mrs. C. Averill, Portland, do. box, 50

Miss E. A. Res, Portland, fancy basket and box, Dip.
Miss E. E. Smith, Portland, do., do., 50
Miss Augusta Wheeler, Bath, moss arbor, 50

D. Freeman, Portland, ship's windlass, 50
Haskell & Johnson, Portland, spec. of dentistry, 1 00
Same, do. tooth paste, 1 00

Capt. C. Frost, Portland, ship under sail, 1 00
T. Richardson, Portland, miniature ship, 1 00

A. A. Prince, Portland, do. barge, 1 00
Rumery & Burnham, Portland, preserved fruits, vegetables and meats, Dip. and 3 00

G. M. Howe, Portland, daguerotypes, Dip.
J. M. C. Morrison, Portland, photographs, 1 00
R. Adams, Portland, ambrotypes, 2 00

L. Wing, Waterville, do., 2 00
Matteson & Co., Boston, elastic syringe, Dip.
R. N. Brown, Portland, penmanship, 1 00

C. W. King, Portland, specimen drawing, 1 00
Charles Chase, Jr., Portland, plan of Cumberland county, 1 00

Miss Julia Furubush, Portland, marble sculpture, Dip. and 3 00
L. F. Figgins, Portland, bass viol, Dip.
Same, model patterns, Dip.

Miss A. M. Vinton, Saco, fancy dyeing, Dip.
C. P. Thurston, Portland, ship model, G. P. Hayes, Portland, wire fence, 1 00

Hanks & Dresser, Portland, refrigerator, 1 00
J. W. Sawyer, Portland, miniature locomotive, 1 00
L. B. Peckham, Portland, stable stool, 1 00

S. D. Haley, Bath, coffin and caskets, Dip. and 2 00
J. Spofford, Portland, stencil plates, 1 00
Roberts & Farrin, Richmond, ship's carrying and cabin work, Dip. and 2 00

H. Eddy, N. Bridgewater, Mass., coal sifter, Dip.
O. W. Fisk, Boston, carpet elevators, 1 00
C. A. Donnell, Portland, ship's bin lamp, 1 00

J. Bradford, Portland, carpenter's tools, 1 00
Leath & Gore, Portland, soap, 1 00
Trowbridge & Smith, Portland, model candles, 1 00

H. G. Quincy, Portland, birds and cages, 1 00
W. Harlow, Portland, silver door plates, 1 00
J. Gardner, Portland, tool chest, Dip. and 1 00

E. Clark, Portland, wedding cake, Dip. and 1 00
W. Allen & Son, Portland, confectionery, Dip.
A. P. Cutler, Boston, varnish, Dip.

Stimpson, Valentine & Co., Boston, do., Dip.
J. Little & Co., Boston, lined oil, Dip.
F. M. Field, Boston, do., Dip.

N. Winslow & Co., Portland, salmon and sweet corn, harmonically sealed, 1 00
J. S. Drake & Co., Boston, artificial leg, 1 00

Same, do. arm and hand, 1 00
H. S. Roberts, Portland, reach boat, 1 00
H. H. Hay & Co., Forest River white lead, Messrs. Waldron, Portland, ground salt, 3 00

Monkton & Seal, Portland, do., 3 00
E. C. Rich, Portland, apparatus for gas cooking, Dip.
G. L. Bailey, Portland, wedding cake, Dip. and 1 00

T. G. Loring, Portland, ship's medicine chest, Same, hair tonic, 1 00
J. M. Culbreth, Portland, hoghead shooks, S. Baker, Portsmouth, N. H., paring machine, 1 00

Kenney, Davis & Co., Milford, N. H., nailless carriage iron, Geo. Kenney, Milford, N. H., adjusting sleigh shafts, 1 00
Brox, Woodford, Boston, glass blowing, Mrs. J. B. Caswell, Portland, potchomania, 1 00

Ira Winn, Portland, Fresco's beacon light, W. S. Philbrook, Portland, superior cooper's work, Dip. and 3 00
J. C. Baker, Windham, penmanship, 2 00
J. C. Neeshill, Portland, do., 2 00

Mulford Molding Plane Co., Boston, Worland's patent planes, 1 00
H. H. Coe, Portland, pencil drawing, Dip.
Joseph Poor, Portland, pleasure boat, M. Hanson, Portland, creative fluid and ink, 1 00

HINTS ON WINTERING BEES.

In response to your request, I will offer a few suggestions on keeping bees during winter without stopping to give all the reason for the position attained.

To ensure success the first thing to be attended to is to see that you begin the winter with none but good stock. It will not do to consider a stock good because it has thrown off swarms, stored surplus honey, &c.; but it is important to know its condition now. This must be learned by close inspection. Turn the hive over on a cool morning, so carefully as not to arouse the bees. Should they chance to be disturbed they must be quieted by tobacco smoke blown among them. The best stocks will show the bees between nearly all the combs, unless the number of combs exceeds a dozen. Where they are found only between three or four combs, the most favorable circumstances will be required to get them through the winter. Without superior accommodations such should be taken up, and thus save further trouble and vexation.

The broad combs of old stocks should also be examined, to see that they contain no foul and diseased brood. Such stocks, when healthy, are just as good as young swarms, and will stand the cold even better.

As soon as the sunny days of autumn are past, so that there is no danger of their being tempted out, the hives intended for winter should be moved to their quarters, unless they already stand in a suitable place.

When but few are kept, it is generally advisable to winter in the open air. Choose a warm place in the sun, yes, in the sun, where it can strike the hive an hour or two each day. Many people are alarmed at seeing a few bees lying dead on the snow during winter, and there is a prevalent idea that they are "snow-blind," and fall down to perish. This is an error, for a close examination will show that they are just as much alive as when on snow. I have frequently taken them out from their winter quarters in the house, when the snow covered the ground, in many places two feet in depth, and yet lost a less number than at many other times when the ground was bare.

A light snow, newly fallen, is somewhat fatal, should the next day or two be still and pleasant, to tempt them out. If they settle on such snow, it will not support their weight—they sink below reach of the sun, get chilled, and perish. A hard crust or melting snow is "terra firma" to a bee. In case of a light snow, put up a board to shade the hive, and should the air be sufficiently mild for them to leave when thus shaded, it will generally do to remove the board and allow them to fly—the majority will return. The entrance should be secured against mice; and yet allow sufficient ventilation, a greater amount of which is required than is usually supposed. Small pieces, or strips of wire cloth, partially



AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1856.

GLIMPSES IN CANADA—No. 2.

When we threw ourselves upon the floor for a bed, as we mentioned last week, we had three requisites for a good sleep, notwithstanding the lack of downy pillows on which to rest our head. These were: a woody bed, a clear conscience, and no riches to trouble us. As a natural consequence we slept very well—excepting an occasional waking up on the entrance of some new comers, until sunrise, when we arose, donned our hat, our other dress had been changed all night, and after performing our ablutions, sallied forth to take a look at the great city of the "Hochelagans." It much surpassed our expectations. The first view impressed us with the idea, which is indeed true, that Montreal is among the most solid, substantial and wealthy cities on the Continent.

Their buildings, especially those of a public character, are built of a peculiar grey lime stone which gives a sort of sober but pleasant appearance to their architecture, the design of which affords evidence of pure but simple taste, and an idea of their being built not for today or to-morrow, but for all coming time. Solidity and permanence seem to have been the prevailing and governing sentiment in their structures, and their size and grandeur are commensurate with the uses for which they are designed. We doubt if there is a city in North America, of its size that shows so many substantial, well designed, and well constructed buildings, both public and private, as Montreal.

After breakfast we made our way to Commissioners' Square, where we found busy preparation for the grand procession which was to come off in the forenoon, composed of all the artisans, trades and societies of the city. Nothing, perhaps, can give a stranger a better idea of the condition of the various branches of productive industry in a place, than a procession—an exhibition of this kind. We accordingly placed ourselves in a situation to have a fair inspection of them as they formed and passed in review along the streets.

The weather was very propitious for them—somewhat cool but calm, and a thin haze over the sun, thus allowing the people to move about without being annoyed by wind or dust, or being overcome by heat.

This part of the celebration was most interesting to us than that we subsequently saw, for in it we saw the real cause of all the prosperity of the city—the real cause which built the long lines of Railroad, the completion of which was this day the occasion of all this rejoicing, and the real foundation on which not only the prosperity of the city but of the railroads and the surrounding country must forever depend—the actually existing and acting operative industry of the people.

It would not be very interesting to our readers, to enumerate in detail each particular trade's display as exhibited in the procession; suffice it to say that the display was sufficient to convince any one, that Canada can take care of herself, as far as the agricultural, mechanical or any other productive industry is concerned. Two of the cars were particularly interesting in examining—viz: the Agricultural Car and the Butcher Car. We might be prejudiced in favor of this branch of industry, so significantly portraying the state of Agriculture of the neighborhood. They both presented an exponent of this life sustaining interest, which raised the agricultural capacities of Canada high in our esteem.

The vegetables, fruits and flowers, and the embellishments of the Horticultural and Agricultural Car were very excellent. It was drawn by four horses, and on its banner was written the motto—"The first employment of man."

The Butcher car was drawn by eight horses, and was garnished with a rich display of Beef, Mutton, Pork and Poultry, the fatness of which delighted the eyes of all who like a "feast of fat things;" their motto was—"We kill to keep alive." This car was followed by a large number of "flashes" on horseback, with their blue aprons and "steels" at their sides.

The marching of the long procession, with their bands of music, marshals, banners, and mottoes, through the principal streets, and up the time of the forenoon, and it was full "high twelve" before the display was finished. It was highly creditable in its arrangement and in its execution, and passed off harmoniously and joyously, and without accident.

At 2 P. M., the great banquet which had been provided in the immense Station House of the Grand Trunk Railroad, was opened to the crowd of guests. And crowd it was, to all intents and purposes, for it took no small time for the throng to make their entrance and get seated. There were plates set for between four and five thousand persons, and every plate had its man. The tables were well provided with all the choice viands usual on such occasions. Everything was abundant except cold water.

On calling for a glass of that, we had two pitchers of porter, and as many bottles of champagne pushed up to our elbow, and it was some time before one of the waiters, who took a special hunt for the article could find it for us. A good natured but loyal Canadian, on seeing us drink the health of the Queen in a full bumper of Adam's ale, frankly declared he believed we were a "Yankee Ramrod." It is impossible to give a description in detail of this grand affair, and generalities will convey but a faint idea of it.

As we before said, it was held in the great station house at Charles Point, at the North end of the Victoria Bridge. This room contains an area of 34,000 feet. Seventy four tables were placed in it, each table being sufficient for 54 guests, besides which there were side tables sufficient to accommodate six hundred more! The plan and the execution of its decorations, were told, were by Mr. J. C. Spence, of Montreal.

The rafters were adorned with Cupids, holding vases of flowers pendant from the roof, surrounded by flags of Britain, France, and the United States. Between each pair of pilasters or buttresses, along the sides, were suspended the names of cities, alternated with names of celebrated men. We noticed on one side Trevithick, Hamburg, Laplace, Paris, Liverpool, Quebec, Rennie, Glasgow, Napier, Lavoisier, Gutenberg, London, Whitney, New Orleans, Brunel, Chicago; on the other, Rendel, Portland, Rochester, Boston, Fulton, New York, De Witt Clinton, Ottawa, Morse, Kingston, Daeguere, Quebec, Stephenson, Hamilton, Watt.

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Toronto, Jacques Cartier, Montreal. On each alternate buttress or pilaster, was the monogram of the Grand Trunk Railway, G. T. R., intertwined, painted upon a shield. On the other sides were shields bearing the arms of the several cities named, the shields surmounted and draped by small flags. At the North East end were displayed the Royal Arms, having on each side, below the arms of France and the United States, and shields displaying the flags of Serbia and Turkey, &c. Stretched along this end was a motto—"Success to Mercantile Enterprise; Railways, Telegraphs, and Ocean Steamships." Below was hung a view of the Grand Trunk Railway bridge over the river Credit. On the one side of this end was placed the motto, "Better do it than wish it done;" on the other, "Unity is the bond of friendship." At the other end was displayed a railway trophy surrounded by green boughs, having in the centre a view of Victoria Bridge supported by Railway and mechanical implements and figures emblematic of Agriculture and Mechanics. On the right we observed the mottoes, "God helps them who help themselves," and "Past labor is present delight." In the centre of the room was placed the dais for distinguished people and speakers. Here was suspended a beautifully emblazoned shield bearing the arms of the Governor General draped with the flags of Britain and the United States. The mottoes: "Few things possible to skill and industry;" "Industry is never unfruitful;" "Business is the salt of life;" "Men climb to honor by prudence and industry;" "Opposite was the orchestra, prettily painted in panels and surmounted by pendant bouquets. Over it were displayed the mottoes—"That is gold which is worth gold; deeds are fruits—words are but leaves. The whole sides were hung with garlands of green boughs, twisted and interlaced, and looped with pretty festoons upon the buttresses.

The Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Starnes, presided admirably. His "Lordship," the Episcopal Bishop, said grace, and then arose such a cluster of knives and forks—and such a demolition of eatables and drinkables, as seldom seen under one roof. After this was accomplished, the drinking and toasting and speaking began in good earnest. We can here give only the sentiments and the names of those who responded.

The first was the "Health of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria," which was prefaced with appropriate remarks by the Mayor. This was responded to in a perfect storm of cheers, and the good Queen's health drank by all standing. We joined heartily in this, for we really think she is one of the most honest and upright rulers now in this world. The national hymn, "God save the Queen," was then sung, in the chorus of which the whole multitude united.

The next sentiment offered was the health of the Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, then present, and what a yawn would call a "dever, good looking old man."

This toast was received with great cheering, and the band played "Fine old English Gentleman." The Governor then arose and made a speech—a sensible speech, delivered without floridness of oratory or action.

Next was offered—"The President of the United States." This was abundantly cheered, and a response was made in a very animated manner, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, which often "called down the hounds" with great glee.

Next toast was the Army and Navy. The band struck up "British Grenadiers," and "Rule Britannia," and Gen. Eyre, who was fresh from the battle of the Crimea, made a very appropriate speech by way of response.

The Mayor then arose, and after complimenting their neighbors and brothers, the citizens of the States, proposed the health of "Our Guests." The band struck up "Yankee Doodle." Ex-Governor Kent responded in a very felicitous speech, and, in closing, proposed—"Canada and its prosperity: what it has done and is doing is but a prelude to what it will do."

This was answered by Judge Day, who made quite a long speech, and in closing, offered—"Prosperity to American Railways."

After, came a sort of running fire from those who were called up, and the company beginning to get to that state of maturity which farmers call mellow, we retired again began our explorations about the city. A large torch-light procession, with bands of music and fireworks, took up the time and attention of the people; and thus ended, merrily, and as far as we could learn, peaceably and cordially, the first day of the Montreal festivities.

LEASE OF PENOBSCOT & KENNEBEC R. R. On Monday of last week, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, held at Kendall's Mill, it was agreed to lease their road to the Androscoggin and Kennebec Co. for 20 years, the road to be run and kept in repair by the Androscoggin & Kennebec Co.; the Penobscot & Kennebec Co. to receive three-sevenths of the net earnings of both roads. The stock vote on acceptance of the lease was 3135, says 233. The basis of division of the receipts is subject to be revised annually. We notice some interesting particulars, with regard to the business and standing of this road, are given in the Bangor papers. We shall copy some of them, in our next.

We learn, also, that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Company at Winthrop, on Wednesday, it was voted to ratify on the part of that Company, the lease of the Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad for twenty years, as made by the Directors. The lease, by its terms, will go into operation on the first day of December.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. The thirty-fourth Congress has now entered upon its last session. We shall commence our synopsis of its doings, in our next, when we shall also present our readers with the annual message of President Pierce.

We have at length received news of the result of the election in California. That State has thrown its four electoral votes for Buchanan, by an estimated majority of 8000. The Alta California gives the following as the latest returns up to the sailing of the steamer—Buchanan, 20,731; Fillmore, 15,215; Fremont, 9,938.

Mr. Buchanan has now received 174 out of the 226 votes of the Electoral College,—45 more than the number necessary to a choice.

The Electoral College met at the Capitals of the several States, on Wednesday, 3d inst., to make up a return of the vote, and choose a messenger to carry it to Washington.

KANSAS LETTER. A levee in aid of the destitute settlers in Kansas will be held at Winthrop Hall on Thursday evening of this week.—Among the attractions of the occasion will be several glee which will be sung by a Quartette club under the direction of Mr. Thompson. A full supply of refreshments will be for sale at the tables. Admission 15 cts. Tickets may be had at the bookstore of E. Forno and at the door.

DAMAGES REFUSED. The Bangor Courier states, in the Supreme Court, in the suit Vassal D. Pinkham vs. Inhabitants of Hampden, for damage to horse and coach in August, 1855, in consequence of a defect in the highway near Robert's steam mill in Hampden, judgment was rendered for defendants.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE MONTHLIES. *Peter's Magazine* closes the year handsomely. "The Young Harvesters" is the title of the leading plate, a handsome mezzotint. A colored fashion plate, and several color cuts are also given. The contributions are good. "Love's Labor Won," a new novelette by Mrs. Southworth, will be commenced in the January number. Published by C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum.

Arthur's Home Magazine we consider as an excellent publication for the family circle. The publishers announce the commencement, in the January number, of a new tale by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, entitled "Look Out; a New England story." This work is published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, at \$2 per annum.

Godey's Lady's Book for December opens with a fine colored plate, "The Separation of the Apostles;" following which are a colored fashion plate, a colored slipper pattern, and a number of other embellishments. For volume fifty-four, commencing with the next number, Godey promises many attractive features—among them new tales by Motta Victoria Fuller, Alice B. Neal, Victoria F. Townsend, and others. Louis A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. The eighth volume of this excellent work closes with the number now before us. During the past year some of the best tales of the day have been given to the public through the pages of this work. A new novel commences in the present number, entitled "Witching Times," which opens well. It will run through some five or six numbers. Among the other papers are the following: "The Florida Keys;" "Göttingen in 1824;" "Lake Ngami; or, the Waters beyond Kalahari;" "Miss Ann Parker;" "The Apocalypse of Hasheeb;" "Divorce;" "Recollections of James G. Percival;" "Samuel Hoar;" and "The Late Election." We shall have more to say of this work, hereafter.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. Dickens' Household Words for December is an interesting number of this work. From the many excellent tales that have appeared originally in this work we have selected two or three of the best which will soon appear in our columns. A more extended notice of this work will be given, hereafter.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW. This is one of the best magazines for children that we have any knowledge of. If any of our readers are contemplating making their little ones a Christmas present of this kind, we would advise them to examine this little work before deciding. Terms \$1 a year.

The above three publications are issued by Messrs. Dix & Edwards, New York, and are received through the Boston agents, A. Williams & Co., Boston. For sale in this city by Chas. A. Pierce, opposite the Post Office.

PANORAMA OF LIFE AND LITERATURE. In the words of its prospectus—"Every number of this work contains articles of leading interest; grave and earnest, yet not heavy; popular, yet of abiding value. To these are added in profuse abundance and great variety, tales, poetry, voyages, travels, and whatever—within the bounds of sound taste and good principles—may be included under the large head of light reading. But mere light reading soon becomes wearisome, unless there breathe from it spirit and heart, life and soul. We promise a magazine that shall be more and better than the amusement: a book suited to the leisure of the old and wise, and yet abundantly attractive to the young and ardent. It will freely provide for the imagination, as well as for the reason and memory." The lovers of good reading owe much to the faithful performance of the above promise, on the part of Mr. Littell. A single subscription to this work places within the reach of the subscriber the very best of the foreign and home literature of the day. Published by E. Littell, Son & Co., Boston, at \$3 per annum.

NOTICES OF SEVERAL NEW PUBLICATIONS, among them "Præ and I," from the press of Dix & Edwards, are deferred until next week.

THE WEATHER. For the last week or two the weather has felt quite winterish, and on Saturday last we were visited by a snow-squall of considerable pretensions. The depth of snow made about three or four inches. Some sleighs made their appearance on Sunday, but sleighing is far from having commenced, as yet.

Other parts of the State were visited by the same storm. The Bangor Journal says:—"The weather has been quite cold for a few days, and the river will soon close. Quite a snow storm set in on Saturday evening, making three or four inches of snow and pretty good winter. Sleights were out. Vessels are nearly all gone, and the ice is fast. The river is closed. During the last month there have been no sleighs. Besides the large amount shipped within that time, a very large quantity has been piled upon the wharves which will be in demand next season."

MEETING OF CONGRESS. Congress convened on Monday. Nearly all the Senators, and about 200 of the Representatives were in their seats. The credentials of Mr. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas, were presented and read, but after a long debate, the House refused to admit him to a seat, 97 to 104. This vote was afterwards reconsidered. The committee to wait upon the President reported that he would send in his message about noon, on Tuesday.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR TURKEYS. Quite a business has been done recently in several towns in this vicinity, in that manner of all stealing—robbing hen roosts. Farmers in Waterville, Me. Vernon, and other places, have had their turkeys stolen in the night. Our friend John Keck, on Thursday night last, had thirty prime turkeys stolen from his poultry house and carried off to parts unknown. Where should we put such thieves when caught? The inmates of the State Prison would feel insulted and disgraced if put with them.

DEATH OF DR. SWETT. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, mentions the death of Dr. John B. Swett, of Parsonsfield, on the 21st ult., of typhoid fever. He says, "Dr. S. was but a young man, but he had earned the reputation of being one of the most accomplished surgeons and anatomists in his profession. Dr. Swett represented the town of Parsonsfield during the two last sessions of the Maine Legislature—he having been elected by his townsmen on the last occasion, while absent in Europe. He acted as Chairman of the Committee on Education last session, and ably filled that most important office. He was one of Gov. Wells' aids, last year."

AUGUSTA MEN IN CALIFORNIA. A California correspondent of the Banner, speaking of the late fire in upper Placerville, says, "Among the sufferers are your former fellow-townsmen, N. Flagg and J. W. Foster. The former losses \$5000, and the latter about \$7000."

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GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Horrible Death. Andrew Dewitt of Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y., came to his death on Sunday night under the most appalling circumstances. He had been drinking during the day quite freely, and was at Wood's, near Stone Ridge, in the evening. While sitting in the bar-room he became stupid, and fell to the floor. He was taken up, carried out, and placed in a blacksmith's shop, and left there. About two hours after some persons went into the shop, when they found him dead, and a part of his face eaten off by a dog.

Pension Certificates. The Superior Court of New York has decided that a widow has no right to pledge a certificate of pension to the attorney who procures it for her, because Congress intended to secure the pension personally, and to place it beyond the reach of creditors.

Mormonism in England. English papers state that the Mormons are making many converts in that country, by exaggerated pictures of life in Utah. They now openly teach their doctrine of polygamy, but it seems no impediment to converts from the fair sex. The annual emigration of converts is about 8000.

The British Whale Fishery. The British whaling fishery has been unusually profitable this year—so much so that in Dundee dividends of £100 per share are to be paid by the Union Company on shares which might have been bought lately under £40. This success has led to the proposal that steam power be employed as a means of giving Arctic fishermen increased command over the fishing ground, and it is not improbable that by another season the suggestion will be adopted.

Accident to a Steamer. New York, Nov. 27. The steamer Isaac P. Smith on her passage up the Hudson yesterday afternoon, struck a sunken mast, and commenced leaking so fast that she had to be run ashore at Spuyten Duyvel, to prevent her sinking. The passengers were all taken off in safety.

Mexico. Private advices are said to be at Washington, from Mexico, giving a very different complexion to the revolution in Puebla from the version in the Mexican journals. The intelligence is, that this movement is the most serious and threatening which Comonfort's government has yet encountered; and unless summarily checked and conquered, may result in his overthrow. The Church is the real instigator of the revolt.

The Seminole Indians. It is said that the Secretaries of War and Interior have concluded an important arrangement for the peaceful removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. A delegation of Chiefs from the West of the Mississippi will be sent to Florida with presents and promises of liberal grants of land.

Mint Coinage of Mexico. During the past year, the precious metal coined at the eight mints of Mexico amounted to \$16,337,255 in silver, and \$956,222 in gold.

New Steamship Line. New York, Nov. 21. A company of capitalists in New York and Savannah are proposing to establish a line of monthly steamers from this port via Savannah and St. Thomas, Barbadoes, Demarara and Para, to intend memorializing Congress for a grant of \$180,000 per annum for ten years, as compensation for carrying the mails on these routes.

The Wheat Market. The Toronto (Canada) Globe says that farmers, warned by the losses of last year in consequence of holding back, are bringing in their wheat to that market freely. The purchases of the new crop this year amount to 501,057 bushels, against 335,393 bushels last year. The average price since the 1st of August has been 7s.—last year it was 10s. There has also been a great increase in shipments—more than 100 per cent. over last season.

Malaga Grapes from California. The Patent Office has recently received some elegant specimens of "Malaga grapes" from California. They are large, full and luscious; the fruits of the vine introduced in that country a hundred and fifty years ago. It is the opinion of those employed in the Agricultural Department of that office that our country at large can be supplied with those grapes from California, at a cheaper rate than those from Malaga or elsewhere out of the United States can now be furnished.

Arrest for passing Counterfeit Money. A woman and her husband were arrested in Mount Holly, N. J., last week, for passing counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Merchants' Bank of Bangor, Maine, and committed to jail. The woman says her husband brought the notes from Philadelphia. The man subsequently escaped from prison by scaling the wall, and is still at large.

Great Gale at Chicago. Chicago, Nov. 24. A heavy gale of wind swept over this city last evening, doing great damage. The steps of the Universalist church was demolished. Three new fire-story brick buildings were blown down, and several yards damaged. Loss \$30,000. The Upper Mississippi, above Lake Pepin, is closed by ice.

A Defaulter Sentenced. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 25. Alexander Falconer the defaulting Treasurer of the Petersburg and Weldon Railway, was convicted to-day, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Mortality among Walker's Recruits. It is estimated that 2000 young men from the United States have perished under Walker. The number killed in battle is small; the most of them have fallen victims to the climate, exposure and disease. The poor fellows were generally taken from the least useful classes of society—but their dead should call down indignation upon the men who deceived them into the expedition, with base motives and false promises.

Small Pox among the Indians. A form of the small pox has broken out among the Indians in Nebraska. It is supposed to have been taken into the country by the steamer Clara, which was chartered to carry annual supplies to Fort Union, by the trading firm of Primrose, Picotte and Co. About forty of the Arizicars have died, and a number from the other tribes. The Indians were sent in every direction through the prairie, to escape the disease; but it is quite probable that most of the tribes will suffer to some extent.

Eastern Railroad. The net earnings of the Eastern Railroad for five months ending October 31, were \$169,042.89, against \$145,731.71, in corresponding months of 1855—a gain of \$23,311.18. The company has cash on hand to meet the income, bonds due December 1, amounting to \$75,000, and the interest on other bonds amounting to \$20,000.

Evacuation Day in New York. Tuesday, Nov. 25, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops in 1783, was celebrated in that city by a parade of the military. Gov. Clark and staff came to the city for the purpose of reviewing the troops. His Excellency was mounted on a restive horse, and was thrown before the review closed, but sustained no injury.

Scarcity of Laborers. The Mobile Tribune states that a great scarcity of laborers prevails among the steamers connecting with that port. Some have to leave with not more than half the number of men they require. Fifty and sixty dollars per month and found, are the ordinary rates that have paid, and men are now refusing to work for less than \$75 per month.

Another Vessel from Chicago to Europe. The Chicago Press of November 25th, says that the British Canadian bark Chiffin, has been chartered by parties in that city to go to Europe and back from this port early next season. She will take out wheat and bring back salt or pig iron. The price agreed upon for the voyage is \$15,000—a penalty of \$2000 to be incurred in case of failure to carry out the contract.

Robbery. The store of M. S. Eastman, of Casco, was entered on Sunday evening, Nov. 23, at about 8 o'clock, and \$70 stolen. The robber entered through the front window, having first broken a pane of glass, which enabled him to slip the fastening. No clue has yet been obtained to the thief or thieves.

Canals Closed. Albany, Nov. 27. The Canal Commissioner announces that the canals will be closed on the 10th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

Sale of the Natural Bridge. The Lexington Gazette states that the Natural Bridge property, in Rockbridge county, Virginia, including the hotel and one hundred acres of land around it, has been sold to Mr. Sheffield for twelve thousand dollars.

Lynch Law in Kansas. The St. Louis Republic is informed that two men, one of whom is supposed to have borne the name of Partridge, were recently hung in accordance with the formalities usually attending the administration of justice by Judge Lynch, on Pottawatomie Creek. The Republican says they were believed to be concerned in robbing a man named Briceno Davis of all his property, and a widow Cornett of \$110 in cash, a horse and all her property.

NEW YORK ITEMS. New York, Oct. 25. Steamer Victoria, Capt. L. S. Shuter, arrived this forenoon from St. John, N. F., Oct. 31, having touched at all ports on the coast of Newfoundland and last from Sydney, C. B., 21st. She reports having experienced heavy weather up to the time of arrival at Sydney, with continued snow storms. Since leaving New York on the 12th of April last, the V. has been engaged in the very arduous duty of delivering men, material, and supplies at different ports on the coast, and in that time has visited 116 ports, and run a distance of 17,800 miles.

The Seventh Annual Woman's Rights Convention met this morning at the Tabernacle. Lucy Stone Rockwell presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Blackwell, Miss Mary Blackwell, Miss Mary T. Davis and others.

New York, Nov. 25. Lieut. John T. Walker, of the Navy, committed suicide last night by hanging himself at his lodging in Chambers street. He was under orders to join the schooner of war St. Mary's, at Panama, and would have proceeded to his destination in the steamer Wabash. His family reside at Erie, Pa.

Nine Frenchmen, recently political prisoners at Cayenne, but who succeeded in escaping on a raft, and reaching Demarara; from whence they were conveyed to Baltimore in an American vessel, arrived in this city last evening.

New York, Nov. 25. The new printing telegraph instruments of Mr. Hughes were exhibited in successful operation at the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city to-day. They worked with great rapidity, and in other respects, fulfilled all that has been claimed for them.

BROKEN JAIL—\$100 REWARD. On Saturday night the following prisoners managed to break out of the Paris jail: John Hale, charged with stealing two horses and a wagon. He is about sixty seven years old, has been a thief from his youth, and has spent some forty years in prison.

D. Chandler, confined in a cage of steeling \$300 in cash. He is twenty two years old. The former being sick, was placed on Saturday in an upper and more convenient cell. Chandler was put in with him to take care of him. That night they wrenched an iron bar from the window, and in the morning it was ascertained that the sick old man had stepped out and the nurse with him. Their trial was to come off soon. The jailer offered a reward of one hundred dollars for their arrest.

INTERESTING LAW CASE. At Ellsworth, Me., a suit has been going on for more than a week, which is a contest in relation to the water power of the river in that town. The parties are Brown vs. Black. The attempt is now for the first time made by the mill owners above to establish a right of passage through the "Lower Falls" at head of tide, which would occupy by the late Col. J. Black and those under whom he claimed for a period antedating the revolutionary war. The case has brought out all the "old" witnesses, and some curious early history. The oldest witness in the case testified to laboring on the spot over seventy years ago.

DISTRESSING AND FATAL CASUALTY. On Saturday last, the son of John Shepard Esq., of Rockport, about sixteen years of age, was playing with his gun in the house of his mother, who was discharged, the contents of which lodged in the neck of a little sister, about three years of age, killing her instantly. The gun was loaded with shot, which passed through her neck and through a window into the street. This sad but he was warning to young men and boys, if they must have a gun, to be careful how they handle them. [Free Press.]

THE CARS HAVE COME. The track of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad is now laid to the Depot in Skowhegan, and the first passenger Car entered Skowhegan on Thanksgiving day. The road will be completed in the course of ten days or a fortnight so that trains will run regularly. It is said by those who are acquainted with such matters, that this is one of the best constructed roads in the State. [Clarion.]

FIRE IN SOUTH PARIS. On Sunday last, the house of Rev. Darius Forbes, of S. Paris was destroyed by fire. It is a most valuable contents, including a fine library, were all consumed. We regret to learn that his loss, over and above the insurance, will be from \$1500 to \$2000. Mr. Forbes is well known to many of our readers, and universally respected. He will have their warmest sympathy. [Argus 25th.]

